urkey. The Standard's Vienna dispatch says semi-offi-

cial advices from Constantinople represent that the Porte is confident it will be easy to dispose o Servia. The Porte is fully intent on military oc cupation, hoping that Prince Milan will soon su-fer peace.

or peace. Martial law has been proclaimed in Belgrade b

cause a disturbance was threatened. The Pri Natalie, wife of Prince Milan, and two hund ladies meet daily to make lint for the hospit The Berlin correspondent of the Standard s

THE PRETEXTS FOR WAR

are some of the most frivolous ever advanced, an it is most unanimously believed that Russia in stigated the war. It is considered certain in Ber lin that Russia is making war preparations to the graetest extent.

TROUBLE WITH THE EUTCHI.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

London, July 4.—A telegram from Constant tople to the Times reports that great distre-trevalls in Asiatic Turkey.

THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 .- Fifty-eight thousan

Paris, July 3.-The irreconcilable Radica

members of the Chamber of Deputies to the num-ber of 23 met at the residence of M. Louis Blane yesterday and formed a special party.

NEW YORK, July 3.-At a meeting of the board

of supervisors to-day a statement of the real and personal estate was submitted, showing the total valuation of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York for 1875 was \$1,100,943,509, and the total for 1876, \$1,111,004,343.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The annual convention of the International Typographical Union convened this morning. Mr. John W. Bailey, president of the Philadelphia union, made the welcoming speech. Mr. Bell, president of the union, made an address, and the preliminary business was transacted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—A meeting of the American Woman's Suffrage Association was held this morning in Horticultural Hall, to celebrate

the one hundredth anniversary of the establish ment of woman suffrage by the province of Nev Jersey. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and others.

NEW YORK, July 3.—An unknown man passed down the Bowery last evening, firing off his re-

down the Bowery last evening, firing off his revolver as he went along, and when near Hester
street he suddenly accosted James St. Clair and
shot him in the right hip. He then ran across
the street, and rushing toward a man named
Thomas Phillips, who was walking quietly along
the sidewalk, drew a knile from his pocket and
stabbed him in the neck. The crowd clustered
around the two wounded men, and in the excitement which prevailed the unknown man escaped.
It is supposed he was insane. The man who was
shot is istally wounded.

WIFE MURDER.
Early this morning John McCarthy, aged 25

Edward Burdick, a jig-dancer, aged 22, other

PERSONAL

Cincinnati Times, is in the city. His wife accom-panies him here, and together they will visit the Centennial.

James Newland, esq., of California, examine

Among the Reds.

from the headquarters of the Crook expedition on the Yellowstone says:

After an absence of nearly three years my ten

s again pitched on the banks of the Yellowstone river. I have never been at this point before, but about four miles up the river, and on the opposite

side. I think I can recognize a place where we encamped July 31, 1873, and where hostile bullets made music for a short while. My last letter to

is making unusual preparations for the excursion this week, which takes place on Wednesday evening. There will be no church organization in connection with this trip, and it is not likely that they will be the control of the contro

that there will be so great a crowd as upon last week's excursion. There will, however, be a large and pleasant company, and those who at-

enth-street wharf at 5:45 p. m., and returns at 11:45.

A day and evening excursion will be given on Friday of this week, under the auspices of the bureau, by the E-street Baptist church. The boat will leave at 9 a. m. and land at Mount Vernon Springs; will return at 5 p. m. with small children and those who may not wish to remain longer; leave again for moonlight excursion at 6:30, reaching the springs before dark for the remainder of the party; steam a few miles further down the river, and back to the city at 10 o'clock promptly.

young fellows had congregated upon the corne

of Thirteenth and C streets southwest, and hav

naths threatened to shoot any of the crowd, and did so, hitting a young man named William Grant and seriously wounding him. He wascon

Grant and seriously wounding him. He wascon-veyed to Entwisle's drug store, where his wound was dressed, and was then conveyed to his boarding house, corner of Twelith and C streets southwest, where a physician was called, who al-leviated his sufferings. The one who handed the pistol to the party who fired the shot has been arrested.

The Night Lodging House.

Hon. A. S. Solomons, chairman of the execut

and snow storm.

Mr. L. G. Curtis, the Ohio correspondent of the

wise known as Mullen, was probably beaten yesterday during a drunken fight.

persons visited the Exposition to-day.

THE BELLS OF LIBERTY.

TUROBBING OUT ONE HUNDRED YEARS

HAIL TO THE DAY SUBLIME

THE EVE OF ANOTHER CENTURY

A NATION'S ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTEDAY

THE BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM

NOTES OF THE OLD CRACKED BELL

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY

ROYAL WELCOME OF THE NEW CENTURY

GRAND PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA

ASSEMBLY OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS CENTENNIAL IN THE DISTRICT

THE BUSINESS SUSPENDED AND FLAGS FLYING

Arrangements for Celebrating the Day

CENTENNIAL ODE.

BY MES. H. N. BALSTON. Marching down the solemn ages comes a pilgrim Crumbling thrones and mouldering shrines mark his lordly way.

Pause, pause, O monarch pilgrim! a wondering world survey:

Its loud acclaim exultant swells with Freedom's Festal Lay:

The wandering echoes bear its strains amid revolving spheres,

As mighty beat of thing, O Time, throbs out One Hundred Years.

Day of Days! no radiance east In the cycles of the Past, Like to thine is round sublime Gilds the dial plate of Time.

Marshaled forth in full review,
Marshaled forth in full review,
Error battles with the True.
Power and Pride again prevail,
And the bosts of Faith assail.
Till o'er all the conflict's strife
Sound the words, with Wisdom rife:

"Hence, O valiant band, away, Kindred, bome, thy flight would stay. See! across you trackless main Home shall smile for thee again, Home shall smile for thee again.
Earth her full abundance yield.
At the stroke thine arm shall wield.
Guided by an unneen hand
Thou shalt claim a nobler land;
Seet the filling suils are set,
Wherefore, Uhristian, linger yet?

Such the teachings pondered o'er, Taught by priests of sacred lore, Each to action strongly willed, Each by holiest impulse thrilled, Cross the wild, enguling sea, Bravely daring to be free!

So the maiden gaily sings As her thread she constant swings Peace the savage haunt beguiles, Arts advance and labor smiles.

Yet would stern Oppression's hand Summon foes from Albion's strand, Wake! the thundering echoes hear; Freemen, wake! the foe is near; To the deadly enset fly, Ready each to do or dis.

Hurrying on their blood-stained way,

Thus did Freedom's temple rise Thus its fair proportions grew Wondrous for a world to view. Still upon Columbia's breast Do its massive arches rest; Glorious unto topmost stone, Spanning near and distant zone. From the North its girders came, From the North its girders came,
Intro all tests their strength the same,
In the glow of Southern skies
Firm its shapely columns rise.
Finer wreught from Centery's gain,
Lottier heights their shafts attain.
Fashioned fair their statues cast,
Shadows of the mighty Past,
At its Eastern portal waits,
(Laurel-crowned of sister States,)
Guardian group, whose carnest eye
Traversing futurity,
Saw, and hailed thro dreadful fray,
Freedom's Independence Day,
Beauteous in the distant West
Shines Nevada's silver crest;
And yet one of perfect mold, And yet one of perfect mold, In whose veins run gleaming gold, At whose feet Pacific's sea Throbe its endless mystery— California, matchless one, 'Neath the circuit of he sun' Freedom's sun! forever shine Freedom's sun: forever same
On this temple so divine;
Let its open gateways blaze
In the splendor of thy rays.
Lightnings flash the burning thought,
By an unseen Mentor taught,
Far, yea, far as see from sea, Far, yea, far as sea from sea, 'Neath its startit canopy, O'er the highways nations tread

Fill as brothers all men meet. Fill the vaulted sky shall be

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Strangers have been flocking to this city during the entire day and evening, the railroad trains carrying treble their usual number of passengers. All of the princi-pal thoroughfares of the city have been crowded with strangers. Independence Hall has been the centre of attraction, and the crowd there has been so great that it has been almost impossible for visitors to view with any satisfaction the Revolutionary relies preserved therein. The Cen-tennial parade of the Grand Army of the Repub. Hc. which took place this morning, was one of the post imposing demonstrations witnessed here for

and was given a reception at the Ohio State buildings, which was largely attended, many prominent persons from Ohio and other States being present.

rade of the Grand Army of the Republic took place this morning, not less than 5,000 being in line. Detachments from the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Vir-ginia and other Southern States participated. The city is handsomely decorated in holiday garb, and the streets are crowded with strangers. GRAND CIVIC AND INDUSTRIAL PARADE IN PHIL

PHILADELPHIA. July 3.—The celebration of the PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The celebration of the anniversary of American independence was insugurated to-night with a grand tor-shight procession of civic and industrial societies. Long before dark great c owds of people gathered on Broad street, from Christian street to Columbia avenue, a distance of several miles, to view the great torchlight procession stranged to celebrate the completion of a century and welcome the advent of a new century in the history of the Republic. It is probable that

were on Broad street to-night witnessing the magnificent spectacle. The entire route of the procession was brilliantly illuminated, and the display of flags and banners were very general and magnificent, and what added greatly to the effect were the illuminated and festooned triumphal arches which have not been used in public demonstrations in this city since the reception of the Marquis DeLafayette in 1824. Especially splendid wire the illuminations at the Union Learne house, the new Masonic Temple, Tas Pierre house, et. George hotel, Offenback Garden, Academy of Fine Arts, Broadway hall and many residences on North Broad street. At many of the places especial displays of nieworks were made, and added greatly to the effect. Along Chestnut street there were a number of triumphal arches, and still the hotels, theatres and most of the large stors were lighted up and contained many handsome partifoid edesigns.

Although the parade was almost a spontaneous throwing together of a vast number of men, there was but little time lost in the formation of the HALF MILLION PERSONS

POUR GRAND DIVISIONS.

headed by Ceneral Collins and his alds mounted, with a prefusion of torches around and about them. Then followed the northeast division, under command of Mr. Isaac A. Sheppard.

The scene from the Masonic Temple and Broad and. Filbert streets at 10 o'clock, when the men were countermarching, was grand beyond description. As far as eye could reach the grand avesure was crowded with the countermarching men bearing myriads of torches.

The procession was considerably delayed, and it was not until after midnight that the head of the line reached.

INDEPENDENCE HALL. Here the men helped to swell the sea of human-ity, and artificial light aggregated within the Here the men helped to swell the sea of humanity, and artificial light aggregated within the grand old hall.

The entire vicinage was as bright as day, and amidst burst of pyrotechnics the new liberty bell pealed forth in Joyous tones, but soon all was drowned in the noise of thoesands of lusty cheers, the salutes of artillery and the humas that arose from every point of the compass were perfectly deafening. The ceremony at this point consisted of the performance of national airs by a grand chorus of six hundred voices, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Wolrieffer, assisted by Beck's band. The performances of the band and the grand chorus were scarcely audible at times until the chorus America was started, in the last verse of which the vast audience joined, and the effect was very grand. There were many incidents of the most interesting and patriotic character as the Faurth was ushered in.

the most interesting and patriotic character as the Fourth was usbered in.

There was a fine display of fireworks in front of the post office. The arch across Chestnut street, between the Girard and Continental hotels, was brilliantly illuminated, and also that across Broad street opposite the Union League house. The excitement in town to-night is intense, and has never before been equaled. Every prominent thoroughfare is crowded with people, and the streets along which the procession passed were dense masses of humanity.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES. In this were the Americus club, escorting Governor Tilden, of New York, and the David H. Lane club, of the Twentieth ward, escorting Governor Hayes, of Ohio. Governor Hayes, of Ohio.

Competent judges estimate the number of persons on parade at over 10,000. This included the Improved Order of Red Men, in full regalia, about thirty tribes; the oldest social club in the world, the "State in Schuylkill," escorting Gov. Hartranft and Mayor Stokely; the Caledonian Club, about one hundred men in tull Highland costume, escorting the British Centennial Commission, and the employees of Disston & Sons, escorting Dom Pedro. Prince Oscar, of Swadon, and Count Rochambeau also had industrial escorts, and the former was accompanied by a numand Count. Rochambeau also had industrial escepts, and the former was accompanied by a numof his fellow-cadets and the officers and men of
the Swedish men-of-war now in port.

It was 9 o'cleck before the vast parade could be
got to move in the order set forth, and then, amid
a grand series of projechnical displays, the procession moved out Broad street. Some of the
special features of the parade and all of the distinguished guests were vociferously applauded,
but the best order was preserved.

FROM THE CRADLE OF CONFEDERACY. MONTGONERY, ALA., July 3.—The Fourth will be celebrated in grand style in this city by a national salute, oration, military parade and fre-works at night. The mayor of the city sends the Hawley, President Centennial Commit

To Gen. Hawley, President Centennial Committer, Philadelphia:
Sig: The people of Montgomery, the birthplace of the Confederate Government, through
its City Council, extend cordial and fraternal
greeting to all the people of the United States,
with the earnest prayer for the perpetuation of
concord and brotherly feeling throughout our
land.
M. L. Moses, Mayor.

M. L. Moses, Mayor.

BICHMOND. VA., July 4, 1230 a. m.—The celebration of the Fourth was commenced at midnight by the firing of guns at five different points in and about the city by the Richmond howitzer company.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN. NEW YORK, July 3.—The ushering in of the ation's Centennial birthday came off in Brook-New York, July 3.—The usnering in of the nation's Centennial birthday came off in Brooklyn to night, and was in every way a success. The Stars and Stripes are floating over the city to an unprecedented extent, and a spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism prevailed everywhere. The city was illuminated from one section to the other, more especially along the line of march of the procession. Various streets through which the procession passed were lined with people, who loudly cheered the pageant, and ladies waved handkerchiefs and flags in salutation.

The procession marched to Fort Green, where a crowd—probably numbering 75,000 people—had assembled to witness the exercises. A stand was erected at the mausoleum, where the bones of the prisoners of the prison-ship martyrs are resting. erected at the mausoleum, where the bones of the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners of the prisoners are resting, and the large parade-ground in front was crowded with citizens. Seats were arranged for the dignitaries of the city about the stand. After "Hail Columbia" was given by the band, and an original hymn sung by 603 members of the Centennial Union, Mayor Schroeder made a few introductory remark, and General Isaac S. Catlen delivered an oration.

an oration.

Alderman Francis B. Fisher read a memorial relating to prison-ship martyrs. "Hatl Atlantics," composed by Ernest Losche, was then sung by the Centennial Union. A flag was then run up, and the people sung "The Star Spangled Hanner." Afterwards there was a grand display of fireworks. The ceremonies were wound up by a salute of 105 guns, and mest of the people retired to their homes. The City Hall, court house and other public buildings were elaborately decorated and illuminated, and attracted a great deal of attention.

attention.

The centennial anniversary was celebrated in
Jersey City to night by an imposing torchight
procession of Knights Templar, Grand Army of
the Republic, Knights of Washington, Order of
American Mechanics and various other societies American Mechanics and various other societies and the citizens generally. At midnight the American fing was raised on the Liberty pole in Washington square by Mayor Seidler, and was saluted by the Bring of thirty-eight guns. "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were sung, the church and public bells rung and the steam-whisties at the railroad depots and factories were blown. There was a magnificent display of breworks. The dwellings throughout the city were generally illuminated.

AT SCRANTON. SCRANTON, PA., July 3.—The Centennial jubilee was ushered in here at midnight by the music of the steam whistles at all the works, the firing of carnon and the ringing of the church bells. The cr v is gaily decorated, and the streets are througed with enthusiastic crowds.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York, July 3.—Several fires, with one exception involving small loss, were occasioned here yesterday by the discharge of crackers and fireworks.

To-day is almost wholly given up to preparations for the parades to-night and festivities to-morrow. The display of flags, festoons, mottoes and pictures of the Father of his Country from both public and private houses is becoming immense, all seeming to do their utmost to make fitting display in honor of the Centennial Fourth.

New York, July 3.—The most vivid description would only convey a poor idea of the pictures quant imposing appearance presented by Union square from 90 clock until far into the first morning of the second century of American independence. The whole scene was one of unparalised beauty, and will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to have witnessed it. Nothing could be grander, more imposing or soul-stirring, particularly so when the advance guard of the monster procession marched into the square shook with desfening cheers which rang out from at least fitty thousand throats. Every building around Union square was appropriately illuminated. About 9c clock the square was cleaned out by the police, Seventy-first regiment and park police. It took the united efforts of all combined to keep back the surging masses of human beings from lines laid down. Broadway and Fourth-avenue was placked, and Fourteenth street was altogether im passable. Many and variegated lanterns splendid devices in gas jets and other illuminations formed a scene of Oriental magnificence from the grand stand on the plaza. Festoons of lanterns of every color imaginable were streamed across the platform provided for the singers. From tree to tree strings of countiess lanterns were uso painted in various department of parks had handsome devices in front of their offices, being an eagle and dove in gas jets, with the word "Liberty" above and the dates "Tro" and "1872" underneath, the whole surrounded by lamps of red, white and bine. The mapor, members of the Common Counc

in splendid style.

After them, colored regiment, Skidmores, and the solid ranks of the Nioth regiment and other corps. As the clock struck 12 the lower portion o the city was given up to most uproarious hilarify imaginable. The acreets are still (1 p. m.) crowded with people.

crowded with people.

St. Louis. July 2.—The Germans inaugurated the celebration of the Centennial birthday of the nation to-night by an immense terchlight procession, consisting of all the German singing and civic societies of the city and of East St. Louis, where specifies were made by Gen. Schutz, in English, and Col. Fred. Weeker, in German. The former mane no all us on to political snarrs.

THE CENTENNIAL IN THE DISTRICT. Pregarations for the Fourth-Decorations and Ceremonies. In yesterday's NATIONAL REPTSLICAN & full

a: was known. There being no general demonstration mapped out by those in authority, which is to be regretted, the entire observance of the day rests with a few associations and private indi viduals, to whom credit is due for the course par-sued. In addition to the other attractions, the District Rifle Club will make a public appear ance. They have had the iron battery completed and placed behind the five-hundred-yard targe on the Benning's race track, and to-day a portion of the club will open the range with practice at five hundred yards. This will not not be a ful meeting, as some of the members are absent from the city. The club has been very fortunate in the city. The club has been very fortunate it securing the admirable grounds on the Benning' track for the various ranges—five hundred, eigh hundred and one thousand yards. The grand stand, from which the riflemen will shoot, wil furnish ample scat room in the chade for all who may attend.

PICNICS AND EXCURSIONS.

As the desire to leave the city is universal on this day, it was to be expected that many attractions by land and water weed be offered as inducements for those disposed to make a journey. Many presume that the river will be the coolest place in this heated weather, and it is expected that all excursion parties will be well attended. With this knowledge before him, the genial Capt. Frank Hollingshead, a double commander for the day, will run the steamers Arrow and Mary Washington to Mount Vernon, making three trips, leaving Seventh street wharf at 9 and 10 a. m. and 239 p. m., returning to the city at 4 and 8 p. m., giving parties an opportunity of spending a whole day at this beautiful spot.

The Mattano, with her popular Capt. W. H. Ryles, will make two trips to Glymont, starting from Sixth-street wharf at 9 a. m. and 43) p. m. There will be music and dancing, which is a strong inducement for the attendance of the young folks.

It is anticipated that the above popular resort will be much sought after to-day, and Capt. John R. Wood, of the steamer J. W. Thompson, will make three trips to this point. Capt. Wood is a popular steamboat officer and his craft a favorite on the river.

Those, designing to have a more extended ride

on the river.

Those, desiring to have a more extended ride can go to Quantico, a distance of forty miles down the river, on the steamer Keyport, and return,

quota of friends in attendance. There will be one at Analostan isladd.

There will be a festival by the Washington Schucten Verein at their park on the Seventhstreet road to day. Prize bowling, a concert, dancing, illuminations, &c., are on the programme.

There will be an immense picnic of the colored people at Seatrook, on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, for which an excursion train will leave Sixth and B streets at 10.30 o'clock, and there will be trains almost hourly during the day.

day.

For the benefit of St. Augustine's church there will be a picnic in the White lot, south of the will be a picnic in the white lot, south of the Executive Mansion. The Union Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias will give a Centennial picnic at Beyer's Seventh DECORATIONS.

As we predicted in yesterday's Republican, the decorations of houses, stores, and other buildings would be more general yesterday, and the rosult speaks well for the patriotism of the citizons of this community. In addition to those already mentioned the following persons have decorated their places of business or institutions with which they are connected: W. M. Gall Bro. 4. Co., Starbuilding, Williett & Ruofi, Drew & Gibbs, W. G. Metzerott & Co., St. James Hotel, Eutaw House, H. I. Gregory, Isadore Saks, Alexander Gard. ner, Wm. M. Orme, Morgan's, The Republican building, Wash. B. Williams, H. O. Towles, John Schwartz, John Baier, Northern Liberty markethouse, Mades' hotel, Gillingham's photograph gallery, W. H. Ottman's, National Union Fire Insurance Company, the raitroad ticket offices, police headquarters, the different police precinct station-houses, the fire-engine companies' houses, Benzler & Angermann's, Meyer's hotel, and many others.

Aug others.

Aug of the decorations of the city none were more to locable or handsome than those upon the REFILLICAN building, arranged by Mr. John Hogan, consisting of bunting and banners bearing the devices of the various States.

the devices of the various States.

SERVICES AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
A service suitable for the day will be held at this church at 10 a.m., lasting one hour. Hon.
H. L. Dawes will preside, and Gen. Whittlesey is to read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Tweedale has kindly volunteered his services, and will render in his own refreshing style several selections epropes to the day. Professor Bischoff, who presides so ably at the organ, has arranged a rich and varied programme in the music line, including Whittler's Centennial hymn, &c., and the choruses will be rendered by his own choir, assisted by a large number of well-known vocalists. known vocalists.

Services will be held at 4 in the afternoon at
Services will be held at 5 in the programme
published yesterday will be carried out.

At noon the Oldest Inhabitants will hold their annual celebration at Ford's Opera House, and the residents of Mount Pleasant will celebrate at Buker's grove at 10 in the morning, according to the programme already published. DEMONSTRATION IN THE CITY.

Fourth of July began in Washington before the sun of the 3d had set. All day yesterday was employed by the increhents and residents of the city in putting a gala-day appearance upon their establishments, so that they might be prepared to celebrate the Fourth with unusual pomp. The streets were filled last evening with sight-scors and sight-makers. streets were filled last evening with sight-seers and sight-makers.

In some places along the streets people had lit up their lanterns and transparencies, destined to shine gloriously to-night, just to see how things would look. Boys opened their packages of fireworks, and a lively rattling was kept up all along the line.

works, and a lively rattling was kept up all along the line.

Among the many points of attraction was The Republican building, which had been decorated by Mr. John Hogan more handsomely than any other building on the Avenue.

The din of the streets grew louder and louder as the night grew older. It was useless to try to sleep. Rockets glared in the sky, volleys of crackers and pistols were constantly rending the air. Young America could not consign himself to let the hours fly by that were bringing in the nation's Centennial Fourth without expressing his patriotism in every available way possible.

When midnight came the enthusiasm, for the moment, became intense, and the noises correspondingly numerous and of a startling character. The chimes at the Metropolitan rung the old century out, and concluded the ceremonies at that church.

Interesting services were held at the Metropolitan church last evening, commencing at 9 o'clock and lasting until after midnight. A large number of people were gathered to take part in the exercises and to see the Centennial Fourth come in: that in which the patriotic men and women take pride in celebrating, and feel that they are not doing their duty to their country unless they are demenstrating in some way their loyalty to American independence and respect for their ancestors before them.

The services were opened with devotional exercises, and the meeting then was thrown open for a free flow of religious national liberty. Enthusiastic addresses were made and hymns and national airs were sung. Prof. Williamson read an original poem, entitled 'Columbia." Messra, Bender, Halchell, Kromer and many others delivered speeches and took an active part.

Professor Widdows played on the chimes between the hours of Il and I! last evening: Salute on all the bells, one for each State; "Hall Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner." "My Country, Tis of Thee," "Dixte." "Red, White and Hiue," "Rally 'Round the Flag," "Sherman's Marching Through Georgia," "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Glory Hallslujah," "Yankee Boodle" and others.

Marshal Packard Nominated for Governor. [Special to the National Republican.]
New Orleans, July 3.—Packard was nominated to-day for Governor, receiving on the first ballot 115 out of 246 votes. Before the second ballot the nomination was made unanimous. Warmoth Luding, Anderson and others were all combine against Packard, and every effort made to defeat him, but nothing could take the colored delegates and old-line white Republicans from Packard, who has been the representative of the better element of the Republican party since its origin. After the nomination Warmoth and other candidates made speeches heartily indorsing the ticket.

(By Associated Press.)
New Orleans, July 3.—The Republican nom insting convention is proceeding quietly, and adjourned till Wednesday, after making the following nominations: Governor, S. B. Packard; Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Antoine; Superintendent of Public Education, W. G. Brown.

Among the Savages.

New York, July 3.—A dispatch, dated Army of the Big Horn, camp at foot of Cloud Peak (via Fetterman, W. T.,) June 28, says: The troops are idly waiting for the coming of supplies. No enemy has been seen since the return from the Rosebud region. There is a roundabout rumor, originating with the Indians at the agencies, of a fight between Gen. and Terris forces and Sittle. fight between General Terry's forces and Sitting Bull's force, but nothing has been heard of the movements of the northern columns. The Fifth cavalry, Major Carr, commanding, under orders from General Sheridan, will proceed northward, over the trail along Little Powder river, to cut off the Sloux Indians from resorting to agencies for ammunition, and to force them to law uown their arms before they seek protection or food from the Government. The next forward movement will commence about the middle of July. An excursion is soon to be made into the Big Horn mountains to search for gold.

Sudden Death of General Lefferts.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—General Marsball Lefferts died instantly, of heart disease, on board the train this morning, while en rou's to Philadelphia in command of the Seventh regi-ment. His death occurred just as the train was oming into Newark. The whole command turned back and are at the depot, where the body awaits the train for New York. The General was seen on Broadway to fall out of line, and it was re-marked when he took the cars at Jersey City that he "looked like death."

horde of barbarians, time was entirely of from the audience cli the police were too pecipate the Fourth with senentions. Some hum stretched over the plat; entirely charred, but water ave out before In the British House of Commons a petition In the British House of Commons a petition wound on a roller three feet in length and two feet in diameter, and signed by 102,000 persons, was presented, praying that no further advances be allowed to members of the royal family until a full statement be made of its present income, People are arriving there will soon be around the city or gr how we will get from

RUHAMAH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The West Point Cadets-Second of July Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1876. If any one has private theories concerning cre-nation let him come here and execute them. The weather is terribly hot, and one can but faintly magine what it will be Tuesday. Fourth o July is always the hottest day of the year, and this year it ought to excel anything that has been known heretofore. Fire-crackers, rockets torpedoes, wheels, candles, nigger-chasers and every conceivable form of patriotic explosives are being sold. Pater families laden down with fireworks fill the street-cars at evening, and are a good as a case of dynamite in getting plenty of room for themselves. People gaze at their par-cels and considerately move off, thinking that Roman candles, golden rain and showers of pearls are all very good in their right place, but not in a crowded street-car. Small boys have already ommenced shooting off their fire-crackers, bu safety of life and eyes is still assured. Wait until Monday, and then the air will be filled with the infernal machines that are necessary fo youngsters to express their unbounded admira-tion for the heroes and deeds of a hundred years ago. Who first thought of using the Chinese rackers for our national celebrations? I was told, but have forgotten, of course, how many million bunches of crackers had been imported for this year, and the prospects of an inability to

supply the demand were threatening.

So much is going to happen within the next few days that it puzzles one's brain to remember it all. The congress of authors, the Grand Army parade, the great torchlight procession of over litteen thousand men, and last the culminating effervesence of the Centennial day. An imm tand has been erected on the south front of Innce Hall to accommodate the privileged there in the sun; but not so hard a time as the bousands of people who will be crushed and ammed into the comparatively small park for ours under the tropical sun.

WEST POINT CADETS will drop from the heat and sunstroke, instead of cold. Their natty little uniforms will suffer from contact with Philadelphia's vile streets, and their already sun-burned faces will take a deeper . Their encampment, at the west end of camp is crowded with those who wish to witness

to visitors, and at 5 o clock in the alternoon their camp is crowded with those who wish to witness the dress parade. They are none of them at all handsome, but their beautiful carriage atones for any number of shortcomings.

The little Spanish soldiers look more unsoldierly than ever by contrast with these young warriors. The cadets are the admiration of every one, native or foreigner, and the forecrment can well be proud of its wards. Their drill is perfection, every musket, hand and foot moving as one. They stand the staring and critical inspection of themselves and their quarters very well, and behave beautifully. Peaceful oil ladies are loud in their commiseration for the poor fellows who have to sleep almost on the ground and hang up their clothes on the floor. It is amusing to notice the different toilet apparatus that they have. Some of the floors of the tents have neatly arranged cases, bottles and boxes to testify to the inordinate vanity of military men, while others are Spartan like in their simplicity. Several young swells have trunks in which they conceal the mysteries of their stunning "get-ups" from curious eyes. The primitive three-legged stands, supporting brilliant tin basins and buckets of water, with equally argentiferous dippers, are between each tent, and no one wonders that the boys faces are so red, for they must nearly stand on their heads when they wash them. They all between each tent, and no one wonders that the boys faces are so red, for they must nearly stand on their heads when they wash them. They all smoke like young volcanoes and move in clouds of tobacco whenever off duty. Unusual privileges are accorded them while here, and one encounters them everywhere throughout the Exhibition and in the city. The weather has been quite pleasant so far, and the harrowing tales they tell of

TWENTY-FIVE FAIRS OF WHITE PANTS
a week have not been verified. Their nother garments are always immaculately clean, and in each
tent one can see piles of fresh ones that must
strike dismay to the washerwomen who fleece
Centennial visitors to the tune of "a dollar and
seventy-five cents a dozen, mem, if the clothes is
plain." The prettiest sight is to see the cadets in
their fatigue uniforms of white pants and jackets,
as they stand in line at noon. They do look so
aggravatingly cool and clean to such of us as kick
twenty pounds of steel wire, dusty silk and
worsted dresses after us. The conceited little
coxcombs of officers strut around in their crimson
sashes, swords, gold lace and cockades with more coxcombs of officers strut around in their crimson sashes, swords, gold lace and cockades with more ado than General Scott, and completely overswee plebs and civilians. A colored cadet, who fills the place of the belligerent Smith, is remarked for his fine physique and erect and soldierly bearing. What a rumpus it will raise when he is sent out to command some regiment! His hazing and academy trials will be as nothing then.

The Seventh and the Twenty-something regiments of New York arrived Saturday afternoon. The Seventh made a fine display as they marched through the grounds to their encampment, near George's Hill. Two choleric old gentlemen behind me nearly came to blows to convince one another asto whether the latter was the Twenty-second or the Twenty-third regiment, The discussion was lively, something after the kind that the Professor in the "Big Bonania" carries on. I sided with the old party who knew it was the Twenty-third, as his arguments and evidence on the weighty subject were boundless. While we were reviewing the troops General Butler, with a fearfully sun-burned free, came along. He tugged at the string of his broad-brimmed straw hat and squinted at the troops in a way to discompose the Sphinx. I mentally compared him to his little factimile at the toy stand, that is still shambling around, to the anusement of the crowd. What will the here of New Orleans think when he sees that miserable little efficy of himself:

The second of JULY,

The celebration of

THE ERCOND OF JULY,

which occurred on the 1st, was a fine affair. The platform was crowded, and the square was filled with a patriotic mob bursting for a chance to cheer. They were ready to holler at anything, and needed only the slightest pretext to go off into spasms of applause. The invitations for the stand were sent by the Mayor, and the platform was filled with the solid citizens, with a sprinkling of foreigners and invited guests from other cities or States. The authors of the country met in Indence Hall before the exercises commenced, and deposited biographical sketches of Revolutionary herees and heroism. The exercises commenced at half-past 12 o'clock, at which time the brains of our country made their appearance on the stage. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Ike Marvel," Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and Mark Twain were the only ones that I saw to know. Mark Twain sat in the midst of an admiring group of satelites, who seemed perfectly convuised at his asides throughout the performence. His crowd was especially hilarious during the speech of Mr. Mc. Lean, who so bored the audience with his long and dry remarks that they tried their best to cheer him down. The blushing orator took it all as a tribute to his eloquence and went on, and on. It was a matter of doubt if he ever would stop turning over a fresh page. The people stamped, pounded, clapped and hoorayed so that no one could hear a word, but the little man stood up with his eye-glasses atilt of his nose and glowed with pride and perspiration. The irreverent heark sat there with a face a yard long, and every time he moved his lips those near him coubled up and grew fairly purple in the face. I did wish so much that I could be near enough to hear what he said, but I could'nt help laughing at those who were enjoying his remarks.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL,

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL,

present rose and uncovered their heads, but in self-respect they couldn't stand it long, and plumped themselves down, with regreted faces, before it was done. Conly, the base of the Kellogg troupe, gave the "Starspingled Banner." the choice joing in. Mephin polees in a suit of gray tweed, holding his much could natify realise that in the could hardly realise that his meek little pale-faced clerk was the dischard the later of John he said that the second sans rersay festival special second of "Faust." It but his voice the could hardly realise that the second and respectively great decided in the second second of the could hardly realise that the second and respectively great well as the second second of the could have been decided upon the second second of the second se

THE ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICERS

THE SECOND OF JULY,

ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.

THE VOLUNTEERS GETTIG IN PAYOR.

There is much talk about the review of the volunteers which was held yesterday. Hitherto the Government had not permitted volunteer reviews on so large a scale in Hyde Park. The Government is evidently now putting this hitherto despised force on the back.

THE EFFECT IN PARLIAMENT.

the public service.

Mr. Jenkins then withdrew his motion for an adjournment, and the subject dropped.

WILL ENGLAND INTERPERE?

In a straw hat and that garment consecrated to Methodist ministers, an alpaca coat, sat on one of the very back seats and used his eyes well. He was invited to come to the exercises and sit up front, but declined, and came poking in by himself. I made it convenient to go up that way after some water, and assure myself that it was really Dom Pedro. He was so strictly incog, that he didn't even punch a big, lubberly fellow, who had planted himself in front of him, out of the way. A big, fat lady, with puffed and frizzled hair, who sat near the speakers, was taken for the Empress, and when she was ready to leave the crowd fell back and clapped and cheered. She was perfectly dumbfounded, as were others who saw the performance. The lady was attired in nearly all the colors of the rainbow, and sat half of the time with a drop-curtain of green barege over her face.

Governor Lippett, of Rhode Island, tipped it nearly all the colors of the rainow, and sat hair of the time with a drop-curtain of green barege over her face.

Governor Lippett, of Rhode Island, tipped it well and made the best speech of all. Governor Dix and L. Q. C. Lamar were to speak, but did not appear, and the crowd were deprived of the eloquence of the orator of the bayous with his chaste and elegant language. Bir. Brewster Harris, or Harris Brewster, I can't remember which, made an interminable speech. I never saw so frightfully hideous a man in my life, and hisvoice was perfect torture. He did not know how to use it, and, not having a good one to start with, he made some nice tones before he finished.

The music was not so good that one would ever consent to undergo it again. In a chorus of five hundred each one took a different key and different time, and, although the leader kicked his heels and waved his arms, they went their individual ways, and the effect was excrutiating. Two original odes, set to music by modern musicians, added to the horrors of the occasion. When the band played "God Save the Queen,: PIRST ENGAGEMENT.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE WAR. committee of the "Night Lodging House," has made a report to the Commissioners of the Dis-trict, showing that this excellent charity has LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby, in reply to a question from Lord Comperdown, said there was no reason to suppose that Russian officers had entered the Servian army with the consent or by the author-sty of the Russian Government. trict, snowing that this excellent charty has lodged, supped and breakfasted 570 persons dur-ing the past month, of whom, there were 340 Americans, 60 Germans, 65 Irish, 34 English, 18 French, 15 Scotch, 13 Swiss, 9 Danes, 6 Russians, 5 Nowegians, 2 Australians and 2 South Ameri-cans. Up to the present time 2,048 persons have been cared for in this manner.

teh to the Stendard, dated Constanti-li, announces that Hobert Pasha had syrna, with a ficet of eight first-rate wooden frigates and two dispatch posed that the Turkish Govern-disturbances in Crete, and wish the feland.

THE WAR CLOUD.

RUMORS OF YESTERDAY CONFIRMED

THE SERVIAN INVASION OF TURKEY OPINION OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS

ENGAGEMENT AND DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS

Austria's Note to Servia. Pants, July 3,—The Journal Des Debats publishes a special dispatch from Belgrade, which says that Austria has notified Servia that she will not place any obstacles in the way of the Turkish troops reaching the Servian frontier by way of the Danube. The Austrian ex-General mmand of the Servian corps at Alexdinatz.

ROUMANIA NEUTRAL. BUCHAREST, July 3.—Prince Charles, of Rou nania, opened an extraordinary session of the rs to-day. In his speech from the throne he says: "An imperial treaty guarantees the neu-trality of Roumania." The Prince expresses the hope that the external troubles will stop at the frontier as long as Roumania observes neutrality.

MONTENEGRO JOINS SERVIA. RAGUSA, July 3.—Advices received here from Sciavonic sources state that M. Verlico, the Monenegrin Minister of the Interior, and aid-de camp to the prince, left Cettinge yesterday for the Ser vian camp. An envoy from Servia is expected to arrive in Montenegro. A perfect agreement re pecting military operations has been established etween the two principalities.

SERVIA IN DEAD EARNEST.

VIENNA, July 3.—Servia has notified the Powers that unless they declare the Danube neu Powers that unless they occlare the Danuce neu-tral, and prevent the Turks using it for military operations, Servia will obstruct it with torpedoes. It is stated that Prince Milan has arrived at Al-exdinats. Servia has suspended the foreign tele-graphic service.

A SKIRMISH. LONDON, July 3.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company, from Belgrade, says: "The Servian army yesterday commenced recombottering the southeastern frontier, and, it is reported, occupied some important strategical positions on the Turkish frontier. A slight skirmish occurred without results."

TURKEY INVADED.

The Times, in its second edition, has the following special dispatch from Vienna: "Official intelligence from Belgrade says that the Servians yesterday crossed the frontier at three points. The piaces are not mentioned, but from the position of their forces it may be presumed that the points are Alexdinats, Lisitze and some point on the Drina. Simultaneously Baron Rodich, Governor of Dalmatis, telegraphs that the Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovina yesterday." TURKEY INVADED

BULL'S OFINION OF THE WAR.

The Pall Mall Gazette to-day concludes a gloomy leader on the war as follows: "It is to be a war of race and religion. This is what they are trying to make of it in Russia. This is the conception of it which will be instilled into the minds of the vassai population of Turkey, who are not likely to faint for the want of stomachs, and as such it is halted by sympathizers in our own country. If there is anything wrong in regarding this outlook with apprehension and distike we are wrong. Nothing at present gives us more concern than the prospects upon which we have already entered of seeing in England a division of opinion and sentiment to which the clashings of sympathy for the North or South during the American war was as nothing. At a time like this, whatever government ruled in England would need steady and sober support from all sides; but already the ministers are threatened with the hampering of enthusiasts, who explicitly declare themselves ready to sacrifce our safety in the East rather than England shame herself by doing anything in oppo-BULL'S OPINION OF THE WAR.

sition to so holy an enterprise as the destruction of Turkey.

"How civilization is to be advanced by wars which imperil a civilization like our own, spread over half the world, is not a question which these particular enthusiasts of humanity are likely to

ENGLAND'S RABTERN POLICY.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A London dispatch says:
The Liberals in Parliament will question the
Government respecting its Eastern policy. The
Liberal sentiment of the entire country is against
unnessary complications which might be caused
by a support of Turkey. Fears prevail that the
war in the East cannot be localized or confined to
a conflict between the Servians and Turks.

THE VOLUNTEERS GETTIG IN PAVOL

THE EFFECT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, confirmed the reported decisration of war by Servia and Montenegro. He said no direct information had been received from the seat of war. Negotiations between the Porte and the insurgents had terminated. The papers would be presented to the House, and then discussion would be justified. He, however, could not present some of the documents without consulting foreign Governments, Mr. Jenkins (Liberai) attacked the Government for its reticence, and dwelt on the an city air. Jenkins (Liberal) attacked the Govern-ment for its reticence, and dwelt on the an ciety of the country in the matter. He moved an ad-journment of the House. Mr. Disraeli deprecated the discussion of the question without the official documents being before the House upon the diplomatic gossip of the newspapers. He said the time had arrived for discussion, but only when the papers were before the House.

the newspapers. He same the papers were before discussion, but only when the papers were before the House.

Mr. John Bright blamed Mr. Disraell for not making a statement informing the country of his policy. He protested against a policy of war for the maintenance of Turkey. He declared that the Crimean war was unjustly commenced, unfortunate in progress and ignominious in its end, and concluded by saying that the majority of the nation wanted neutrality.

Sir Henry Wolf, Conservative, deprecated party discussions, and stated that he supposed the course of the Government—(Cries of "What course.")

WILL ENGLAND INTERPRET.

LONDON, July 3.—The Times, in its leading article to-day, says: "The Princes of Servia and Montenegro have entered upon a great enterprise and must be allowed to fight it out. We do not mean to say that if their efforts proved so successful as to cause a complete break up of the union between the European provinces and Turkey we might not be constrained to express our opinion as to the destruction of some one or two of them, but these are remote contingencies, the anticipation whereof would not justify our interfering to restrain the Princes. Now, we hope and believe that nobody in England dreams of such an interference. If the thought has been harbored anywhere it must be dissipated as soon as it assumes practical shape." The article concludes with a forecast of the result of the conflict highly unfavorable to Turkey.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, July 3, midnight.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, from Widdin, reports that the Turks have captured some Servian entrenchments near Zuicar, and the Servians fled, losing 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

A Reuter telegram from Paris denies the truth of the report of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, that England had proposed a meeting of the representatives of the European Powers to watch the conflict in Turkey. Le Moniteur also gives a direct contradiction to the Vienna dispatch in the Times of yesterday to the effect that France had taken the first step towards common action on the part of the European Powersenter and the part of the European Powers

LONDON, July 3.—The Le Temps expresses the opinion that the great Powers will observe neutrality for the present, but it appears probable that they will appoint commissioners, who, after trality for the present, but it appears probable that they will appoint commissioners, who, after the first encounter, will endeavor to induce the combatants to suspend hostilities. The L'Union reports that the Hungarian General Klopka has undertaken a reorganization of the Turkish army.

VIENNA, July 3.—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that the Turks are hastily fortifying Zerajevo. Officials belonging to all branches of the the public service are accompanying the Service army into Bosnia with the view of organizing a civil administration there.

ry of the Russian Government.
The Standard's correspondent at Paris writes:
Ultisty men here think the decisive encounter
take place within a week in the neighborof Nitsch.
Standard's Vienna dispatch says the Turks
only 20,000 in Nitsch, but are well fortified

Crook and Terry. These officers are after the red-skins, and when they are cleaned out Brad Adams can supply jus the map, finely engraved, with the latest infor mation, and accurate, about the Black Hills. It is used now by the officers in the Indian war. Brad has sent us one, and we know whereof we write,

are any grounds for fear of a disturbance there. The Cretans will not stir without the aid of the Greeks, and I am able to assert positively that the Greeks will exert themselves to the utmost to maintain neutrality, and will in no way injure Turkov. FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, July 3, 1876. Mr. MORRILL, of Me., moved that when the

Mr. BAYARD moved to amend by inserting Thursday. He thought some of the Senators would like to go to their homes and would not re-turn in time to meet at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, so that if the Senate met the want of a quorum would be disclosed, so that no time would be ac-

Mr. CONKLING said the heat in Washington had grown not only oppressive but dangerous. On the 6th the Senate had agreed to take up the Belknap impeachment trial. He urged the ne LONDON, July 4.—The correspondent of the Times at Cattaro telegraphs that advices from Cettinge represent that the Turkish expedition against the Kutchi tribe, which refused to pay tribute to the Governor of Scutari, has been driven back to Podgeritzka by the Montenegrins and Kutchi. arrangement would be made to remove the stumb

arrangement would be made to remove the stumbling-block on the appropriation bills.

He hoped, when the time to take up the impeachment trial arrived, the Senate would take it
up and go through to the end. He should so vote.

Witnesses had been summoned from a distance
and were now here, and had to be paid whether or
not the trial proceeded. He wanted to work dillgently and complete the work before the Senate.
In view of the heat of the weather he did not desire to see any time lost.

Mr. BAYARD withdrew his amendment, and
the original motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAY ARD witherew his amenument, and the original motion was agreed to.

A number of private bills were introduced and referred, and several of like nature reported from committees and placed on the calendar.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a preamble and reso-

THE BERLIN MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, July 4.—The Times publishes the full text of the Berlin memorandum. It generally corresponds with versions already published.

The Ellinor, a newspaper organ of the Hungarian Government, asserts that thousands of Russian volunteers are expected in Servia.

The cerrespondent of the Daily Telegraph writes from Berlin: "The Turkish Ambassador positively assures me that the Porte has 200,000 file best troops on the scene of war."

A Vienna telegram to the Daily News reports that Gortschakoli will have NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE, protesting against the withdrawal of the fast mail-trains. Laid on the table.

Mr. KELLEY called up the House bill to adjust the claims of the owners of lands within the limits of the Klamath Indian reservation, in the State of Oregon, reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

Pending its consideration, Mr. WEST submitted a conference report on the Post Office appropriation bill.

at Kissingen before he joins the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Reichstodt. The same dispatch mentions a report that seventeen Turkish gunboats are at Widdin ready to bombard Belgrade.

London, July 4.—Earl Russell writes to Lord Granville, pointing to the treaty which was made in 1827 between England, Russia and France to secure the independence of Servia. priation bill.

The report was ordered printed and laid over until Thursday. ntil Thursday.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to authorize Mr. SPENCÉE introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue certificates in case of the loss or destruction of certificates or bonds. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the figures presented by Mr. Whytz on Saturday in relation to the printing for the Interior, Post Office and War Departments, comparing the year 1873 with the appropriations for the present year.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Senator had failen into an error, and had taken the report for printing for those Departments for three months of the year 1873 instead of the whole year. PHILADELPHIA, July 3 .- A special Centennial service was held this morning at Christ P. E. church, in this city, in which Washington worshiped while President.

THE PINCHBACK MILEAGE.

THE PINCHRACK MILEAGE.

THE Senate then took up the resolution to allow P. B. S. Pinchback pay and mileage as a Senator during the time he was contesting his seat in the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the resolution on the ground that the claim to the seat was devoid of law and devoid of right. The condition of affairs in Louisiana for the past four years had been a blot on the page of American history, and no man had done more to stain it with disgrace and cover it with infamy than the man who now seeks to take over \$20,000 from the public Treasury.

He reviewed the operations in Louisiana preceding the election of Pinchback to the Senate, deciaring the government that pretended to send him here without legal power and in possession of the government of the State by force and frand. When Pinchback presented his credentials the Senator from Indiana stood almost alone in supporting his claim. He would not believe, until the vote was so recorded, that the Senate would so soon reverse its decision, arrived at after the issue had been made and tried, for the sake of giving this man this sum. There was, he said, no prescedent for this case, and he hoped, in mercy, there never would be another one like it. Mr. MORTON said he did not intend to be drawn into a discussion of the Louisiana case. He supposed that case was understood by the Senate and the country. He said that he agreed with the gentleman that the history of Louisiana for the past four years was

A BLOT ON THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY. A SLOT ON THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

The State had been ruled or attempted to be ruled through violence and fraud. He, however, charged the violence and fraud upon the white minority, and said he feared it would be repeated again. It was repeated in Mississippi last year, and efforts are making to repeat it this year in several of the Southern States. He contended that Sykes, whose case had been referred to, was not elected by any Legislature, but by a mere debating society—a mere sham.

Mr. DORSEY, from the conference committee on the bill for the repayment of Pennsylvania avenue, submitted a report recommending that

Eighth avenue, quarreled. She attempted to leave the premises, when he forced her back, threw her on a bed, and with a rator cut her threat from ear to ear. She will die. He was the House bill with several amendments. The report was adopted.

Mr. BAYARD said that when the testimony in relation to Mississippi came out he would find who committed the outrages in Mississippi. He charged that the two classes were arrayed against one another by the State officials, and that the white citizens armed themselves only in self-defense and for the protection of their firesides.

Mr. McMILLAN asserted that the record would show that the intimidation, violence and fraud was practiced by armed bodies of white men.

Mr. BAYARD said he was not here to bandy statements. He would put what he had said by the testimony when presented. The testimony taken by the committee, of which both were members, was

of interferences in the Patent Office, has resigned his position, for the purpose of going into busi-ness in San Francisco. His resignation takes of-fect immediately. NOT THAT OF DEMOCRATS, A young man writing to his father in this city

NOT THAT OF DEMOCRATS,
but of United States officials and army officers.
Mr. McMILLAN said he was surprised at the
allusions made by Mr. Bayaran as to the doings
of the investigating committee. He repeated that
the testimony, when published, would shock the
country as it shocked him.
Mr. MORTON said he had believed that the
acture drawn by him last winter of the state
of affairs in Mississippi would prove to have been
underdrawn when the testimony was published.
Mr. SAULSBURY said he was not surprised to
hear the remarks of Mr. MOMILLAN, who had
never lived with the colored race, and who went
to Mississippi prepared to believe all they told
him, including the stories of witchcraft and conjuring. But he did not rise to discuss Mississippi
matters, but to enter his protest against the payment of \$20,000 to a man who had no just lealain to
it, and who had cost the Government, if a computation of the time spent in hearing his claim and
in investigations, at least \$51,000. He charged
that the Legislature had no legal existence and
no power to elect a Senator, and hence the claim
of Pinchback was beseless.
He reviewed the course of affairs in the State to
show the Legislature had no legal existence.
Elected by a fraudulent and revolutionary body,
himself one of the conspirators, he came here and
with intolerable impertinence claimed a seat, and
remained until Republican Senators, who had

you, of May 31st ultime, was written from our original camp, west of the Little Missouri river, where we had just been visited by a furious rain The exposure was very detrimental to the horses, my animal having contracted a severe The exposure was very detrimental to the horses, my animal having contracted a severe cold, from which he is now suffering greatly. I went to bed after breakfast June 1 to keep warm, but 1 can't say it was a success, for with all the cover I had I could not keep from shivering. After it quit snowing, June 2, a warm wind sprang up, and the snow began evaporating, very little thawed in the ground. June 3 we moved out. Most of the snow had left the plains, but the hills around were glittering in the sun. The sun was so warm that it burnt the skin off my nose, yet it did not have much effect on the snow, for some was still seen June 6. On the 7th of June we encamped on Powder river and lay there three days. The first, day Gen. Terry took two companies of cavalry and went to look for a boat supposed to be upon the Yellowstone, at the mouth of Powder river; found boat and returned nost day, but no wagon road. On the loth (third day in camp) Major Reno was started on an eightday secout with six companies of cavalry and pack train. This left the command with only one day's rations, the supplies twonty-five miles away and the country supposed to be impassable for our train. Heville at 3 a. m. and moved at 5 o'clock, our motto being "Yellowstone or starve." At 9 o'clock we were about four miles from the camp we had left. I then, though "busted," but there we found a good road, and at 5:30 o'clock p. m., when turning a sharp bluff, the Yellowstone, the boat and supplies lay in front. Hunger and fatigue were forgotten. We had made our point. Write often. Your son,

TOLERATED HIM,

The States were called through, as usual or Monday, for bills, but not more than a dozen were introduced, and they were for pensions On motion, it was agreed that when the House

adjourn to-day it be until Wednesday.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion for the purpose of consuming time in order to pre-vent action on the bill offered by Mr. NEAL last lenday to repeal the specie resumption act. With this end in view other dilatory motions were made by the opponents of the repeal of the said act. By this course the morning hour was consumed, and no measure could then be passed except under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Mo., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove the charge of desertion against certain soldiers of the Eighth regiment of Missouri State militia. Passed.

On motion of Mr. OLIVER, of Iowa, the Committee on Public Lands was directed to make an investigation of the grant of over one million acres of land to the State of Iowa, along the Des Moines river, and to ascertain if the terms of the grant had been complied with.

Mr. HOLMAN stated that the House could not act on the conference report on the Post Office bill to-day, and he then moved to adjourn, and the House, at 1-40, adjourned till Wednesday. consumed, and no measure could then be passed

The New York Republicans. by Col. J. N. Stocking, chairman of the sub-com-mittee on transportation, that reduced round-trip excursion rates had been secured to central and excursion rates had been secured to central and western. New York over the Northern Central railroad—tickets: good for thirty days, and en-abling those who so desire to visit the Centennial exhibition on the return trip. Excursion rates, via Harrisburg, returning by way of Philadelphia, to Elmira, \$17; Horse Heads, \$17.25; Havana, \$17.75; Watkins, 19.95; Starkey, \$18.35; Penn Yan, \$18.50; Stanley \$19.15; Canan-daigua, \$19.75.

village six miles distant, did not recognize the place when she got there, and kept right on until a journey of ninety miles killed the horse, a full supply of whisky having kept her brain fuddled.

The one daily passenger train from Vera Crus to the City of Maxico leaves about midnight, and one entire car is devoted to the escort of fifty soldiers, whose duty it is to see the passengers asfely through the region of lawlessness and rebellion.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS

THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER

THAT GOOD REPUBLICAN --- YARYAN

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONER PRATT

DISTORTED RUMORS OF AN INTERVIEW

It is now deemed pretty certain that Mr. Mor-ill, of Maine, will accept the Treasury portfolion Wednesday, though he has not yet decided to

do so. In case of his declination the success seems to rest between Hon. John A. Kasson, of "Bill" Shaffer. General W. F. Shaffer arrived here yesterday,

and will testify before the Committee on Expen-ditures in the Interior Department. He did not run away, is not in contempt of the House and is tell all he knows on Indian matters, eady to tell all he and which, he says, is nothing.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Richard McAllister, jr., of Mississippi, to be consul at Guayaquil; A. F. Riard, to be naval officer for the district of New Orleans; E. L. Whitford, pension agent at Concord, New Hampshire; Thomas Tayagent at Concord, New Hampshire; Thomas Taylor, postmaster, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James E. Larkin, postmaster at Concord, N. H.; Herbert J. Slocum, of Ohio, to be second lieutenant of 25th infantry; Alfred C. Sharp, of Iowa, to be second lieutenant of 15th cavairy; Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. V. Magce, to be a chief engineer; James E. Gardner and Richard Ashbridge, to be assistant surgeons; John A. Henderson, to be assistant engineer.

Ex-Detective Yaryan Still on Mischief Bent. erday had a long interview with the President, n which the question of dismissing Detective Yaryan came up. Very little was known about Yaryan came up. Very little was known about it last night, except through Yaryan, whose narrow shade partially darkened nearly every door on Newspaper row. The object of his continued meanderings in this direction was to try and make the Associated Press and special correspondents believe that Commissioner Pratt had sat down on the President. He succeeded in convincing some of the confiding scribes, and went to bed satisfied. The facts are exactly to the contrary of what the ex-detective tried to make the newspaper men believe. Commissioner Pratt left the White House with a bee in his bonnet, and there may be an early resignation of the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Pratt says Yaryan is an earnest Republican, strongly devoted to the interests of the party. And yet, after years of preierment, during which time he consistently and punctually bit the hands that fed him, he has evidently primed himself for a last grand attack upon his benefactors. He rose by degrees from the humble position of a clerk to the height of his ambition. He rose by degrees until he became a detective, and says he can make the earth rumble with his store of revolations that he has to make. His late associations among newspaper men are in the interests of his obtation. Mr. Pratt must be mistaken as to his man being a Republican, for every copperhead paper in the country lauds him to the skies. The only wonder is that suefi an insignificant creature should auddenly grow so import unt. But then, the clatter of a goose once saved the Roman empire, and a Roman afterwards at the goose. The Democracy should have nominated Fitzhugh and Yaryan at St. Louis, and these heads a consistent ticket.

Third-Class Mail Matter. t last night, except through Yaryan, whose na.

Third-Class Mail Matter.

the adoption of the following provision concern-ing third-class mail matter:

"All third-class matter except unsealed circulars shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein or on the and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name therein or on the outside preceded by the word 'from,' or may write briefly or may print on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed; and publishers of magazines, &c., may print thereon the time at which subscriptions have been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed cir-culars may be written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender."

culars may be written, printed, or amxed thereto, at the option of the sender."

The section prohibiting the sale of envelopes or newspaper wrappers below actual cost, including clerk hire, legal postage, and all other expenses connected therewith, is retained without alteration.

The committee recommend the following as a substitute for the section relating to the inland transportation of the mails: The committee recommend the following as a substitute for the section relating to the inland transportation of the mails:

"For inland transportation, vis: For transportation on Star routes and other than railroad routes, 86,735,751 for transportation by railroads, 89,100,000: Provided, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to readjust the compensation to be paid on and after July 1, 1876, for transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for the transportation of mails the per centum per annum from the rates fixed and allowed by the Post Office appropriation act of March 3, 1873, for the transportation of mails on the basis of the average weight."

And the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three skilled and competent persons to examine into the rates of compensation for carrying the mails, and report at the next session of Congrees such rules and rates as may in their opinion be deemed best and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfill the required and necessary service, and \$10,000 is approin their opinion be desired desirand expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfill the required and necessary service, and \$19,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.

The committee also recommend, as a means of readjusting the salaries of postmasters, the main provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and reported by him from the Poet Office Committee in March last. This bill, with a few amendments, is incorporated in the report. The only amendments of importance are the following: The readjusted salaries and compensation are to take effect on the first of October next. No salary of any postmaster shall exceed \$4,000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall remain as now fixed by law; and no salary of any postmaster where the appointment is now Presidential shall be reduced by the compensation herein established, until the next readjustment, below the sum of \$1,000 per annum.

The report compromises the appropriation \$2.000.

next readjustment, below the sum of \$1,6.0 per nnum.

The report compromises the appropriation compensation for letter carriers, by fixing smount at \$1,900,000, and the item for compensation to postmasters is similarly compromised [fixing the amount at \$7,000,000.

The committee recommend that the House concur in the Senate amendment increasing the amount for special sgents from \$110,000 to \$150,000.

The differences in amounts appropriated for the details of the postal service are generally compromised in this report by the substitution of sum about midway between the figures of the two Houses.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH. Removal of Garbage-Employees Willing to

Work Unpaid. The Board of Health held a meeting at noon yesterday. Present: Dr. Verdi, (in the chair,) Professor Langston and Dr. Bliss.
The health officer submitted the following synopsis of the operations of his office for the two weeks ending July 1: Nuisances reported, 823; referred. 65; abated, 725; referred to Commissioners, 68, official notices issued,93; citizens' complaints, 151; causes of death investigated,2; pecuniary condi-tions investigated, 27; burials at public expense, 20; causes of rymotic diseases investigated, 8, viz; Scarlatina, 3; typhoid fever, 4; malarial fever, 1; Premises found unsanitary, 5. Patients treated by physicians to the poor, 374; cost of medicines by physicians to the poor, 374; cost of medicines furnished; \$102.05; tons of garbage removed, 246; dead animals removed, 360; privies cleaned, 1,602. Inspections: 12,451 bunches of fish, 29 sturgeon, 15 bushels of oysters. Condemnations—601 pounds beef, 198 pounds veal, 332 pounds mutten, 5 pounds sausage, 10 pounds pork, 195 dozen eggs, 1,297 cab-bages, 2 quarts blackberries, 25 quarts strawberries, 225 bushels cherries, 81½ bushels apples, 108 dozen lemons, 2 pineapples, 62 dozen oranges. Animals impounded, 361; redeemed, 71; killed, 123; amount realized, \$55. dozen icmons, 2 pinesppies, 62 dozen oranges.
Animals impounded, 361; rodesmed, 71; killed, 121;
amount realized, \$55.

The action of the health officer on several referred complaints was approved. On his recommendation the frame structure and premises No.
24 Green street, Georgetown, was doctared to be a nuisance, and the abatement of the same or-

at Green street, Georgetown, was doctared to be a nuisance, and the abatement of the same ordered.

Application for an appointment was received from G. S. Emery and J. P. Dennis for reappointment; which was referred to the sanitary police committee.

A communication was received from Dr. W. D. Stewart, acknowledging the receipt by him of his order of discharge of June 3), and volunteering his services as medical sanitary inspector pending action by Congress on the appropriation bill, and informing the board that he should continue to attend to his duties from day to day, as heretofore, unless otherwise instructed. The paper was ordered to be filed.

The communication of C. P. Griffin was referred by the health officer, in which he informed that officer that he should continue his inspections and make reports as usual. A communication was received from the health officer informing the board of the failure of the contractors in many instances to remove garbage from premises, within the time prescribed in their contract; also stating that the barrels in which the garbage is transported through the streets have no propes heads; that a nuisance is thereby committeel, of which of which of which of which of which of which was not proper heads.

The pay-roll of the druggists to the poor for six days, ending June 70, amounting to \$47.79, was approved and ordered to be forwarded to the Commissioners for payment.

Bills amounting to \$42.50 were approved.

The board then adjourned.